International Atomic Energy Agency
INFORMATION CIRCULAR

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INFCIRC/560
4 June 1998

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COMMUNICATION OF 2 JUNE 1998 RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE PHILIPPINES TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Attached is a communication received from the Permanent Mission of the Philippines forwarding a statement by the President of the Philippines, for the information of Member States.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number.

98-01904

INFCIRC/560
Attachment

PASUGUAN NG PILIPINAS
PHILIPPINE EMBASSY/MISSION
BOTSCHAFT DER PHILIPPINEN
VIENNA, 02 June 1998

Ltr-785-98

Excellency:

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the statement issued by H.E. Fidel V. Ramos, President of the Philippines, on the recent nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan.

I would highly appreciate it if the IAEA Secretariat could circulate the statement to all member-states of the Agency.

With renewed assurances of my highest esteem.

JOSE A. ZAIDE
Ambassador

H.E. Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei
Director-General
International Atomic Energy Agency
Vienna International Centre
Wagramerstraße 5, P.O. Box 100
1400 Wien

\\server\1998\multilateral-iaea\ltr-785-98 rp statement on pakistan nuclear tests.doc-2 06/98-rob
Laurenzerberg 2, 1010 Vienna, Austria • ☎ (0043) 5353401 • Fax 5353401 4 24 • E-mail phat@png.at •
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STATEMENT OF H.E. PRESIDENT FIDEL V. RAMOS
ON PAKISTAN'S NUCLEAR TESTING
MANILA, 29 MAY 1998

THE PHILIPPINES EXPRESSES ITS DEEP CONCERN AND UTMOST DISMAY OVER THE SERIES OF NUCLEAR TESTS CONDUCTED YESTERDAY BY PAKISTAN IN RESPONSE TO THE NUCLEAR EXPLOSIONS CARRIED OUT BY INDIA. PAKISTAN CONDUCTED THE TESTS IN DEFIANCE OF GLOBAL EFFORTS AIMED AT BANNING NUCLEAR TESTS AND IN UTTER DISREGARD OF APPEALS FOR RESTRAINT BY THE INTERNATIONAL COMMUNITY.

THESE NUCLEAR TESTS ARE SERIOUS BLOWS TO REGIONAL SECURITY AND TO THE GLOBAL NON-PROLIFERATION REGIME AND INTERNATIONAL NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT EFFORTS. THE LATEST TESTS NOT ONLY ESCALATE THE NUCLEAR RACE IN SOUTH ASIA BUT MORE IMPORTANTLY, DIVERT SCARCE RESOURCES TO NUCLEAR WEAPONS AND MISSILE DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMS FROM THE IMPERATIVES OF ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL DEVELOPMENTS.

THE PHILIPPINES URGES PAKISTAN AND INDIA TO REFRAIN FROM ANY ACTION THAT COULD FURTHER EXACERBATE THE TENSE SITUATION IN THE ASIAN SUB-CONTINENT AND TO ADHERE TO THE COMPREHENSIVE NUCLEAR TEST BAN TREATY AND THE NON-PROLIFERATION TREATY.

WE REITERATE OUR CALL ON STATES CONCERNED TO SHOW UTMOST RESTRAINT TO STEM THE NUCLEAR ARMS RACE AND TO SAFEGUARD PEACE AND STABILITY IN THE REGION. WE LIKEWISE URGE THE BIG POWERS TO USE THEIR INFLUENCE TO DISCOURAGE FUTURE NUCLEAR TESTINGS AND THE NEED FOR NUCLEAR WEAPONS.

International Atomic Energy Agency
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COMMUNICATION OF 2 JUNE 1998 RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF CROATIA TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Attached is a communication received from the Permanent Mission of Croatia, forwarding a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Croatia, for the information of Member States.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number.

98-01910

INFCIRC/561
Attachment

Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the OSCE, UN and International Organizations in Vienna

A – 1010 Vienna, Habsburgergasse 6-8/18, Phone: (43 1) 535 01 37, Fax: 535 01 34

No. 60/3-6/98

2 Juni 1998

Excellency,

I have the honour to enclose a copy of the Croatian statement on the recent nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan.

I would highly appreciate it if the Secretariat could circulate the statement to all member states.

Please, accept, Your Excellency, the assurances of my highest consideration.

c.o. Ljubanovac

Dr. Mario Nobilo
Ambassador
Permanent Representative

H.E. Dr. Mohamed ElBaradei
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency
V i e n n a

Permanent Mission of the Republic of Croatia to the OSCE, UN and International Organizations in Vienna

A – 1010 Vienna, Habsburgergasse 6-8/18, Phone: (43 1) 535 01 37, Fax: 535 01 34

Zagreb, 29 May 1998

Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia on the recent nuclear tests conducted by Pakistan

The Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Croatia deeply regrets the deplorable decision of the Pakistani Government to conduct the tests. We are most concerned about the negative consequences of this action in regards to the regional and global stability, and the credibility of the overall nuclear non-proliferation regime.

We strongly appeal to the Pakistani Government, as we did to the Indian Government two weeks before, to immediately desist from all nuclear weapons activities and help prevent the growing nuclear arms race in the region. We urge the Pakistani Government to join the vast majority of the states in acceding to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and to, thereby, work for the world free of the nuclear threat.

International Atomic Energy Agency
INFORMATION CIRCULAR

INF

INFCIRC/562
8 June 1998

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COMMUNICATION OF 3 JUNE 1998 RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Attached is a communication received from the Permanent Mission of New Zealand, forwarding statements by the Prime Minister of New Zealand, for the information of Member States.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number.

98-01928

NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TE AKA AORERE

VIENNA

3 June 1998 2/27

Mr Muttusamy Sanmuganathan
Secretary
Policy Making Organs
IAEA

Dear Mr Sanmuganathan

I have been instructed to request you to have the attached four statements issued by the New Zealand Prime Minister on the nuclear tests by India and Pakistan circulated as information documents.

Thank you for your assistance.

Yours sincerely

J C Mosley
Permanent Representative

Encl

MATTIELLISTRASSE 2-4/4 A-1040 VIENNA AUSTRIA
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NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TE AKA AORERE

VIENNA

NEW ZEALAND CONDEMNS INDIAN NUCLEAR TESTS

"The Government is gravely concerned at the testing of three nuclear devices by India," the Prime Minister Hon Jenny Shipley said today.

"We condemn these tests, just as we have condemned all nuclear testing in the past."

"We had hoped nuclear testing had ended for all time, with the recent conclusion of the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT). That hope has now been shattered."

"Despite its decision not to sign the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and the Nuclear Non Proliferation Treaty India has always professed its commitment to nuclear disarmament. It is extremely disappointing that they have failed to live up to these ideals."

"I hope other countries in the region will remain calm in response to these events. It is imperative that there should be no further steps which might weaken the international norm against testing."

"We will be making clear to the Indian authorities that New Zealand strongly objects to their actions."

"We shall also be consulting with like-minded countries on any other measures that can be taken to register the international community's condemnation of this provocative act by India."

WELLINGTON
12 May, 1998

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NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TE AKA AORERE

VIENNA

PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNS FURTHER INDIAN NUCLEAR TEST

"New Zealand deeply deplores India's action in exploding two further nuclear devices," Prime Minister Jenny Shipley said today.

"The New Zealand Government, Parliament, and people, are united in their condemnation of nuclear testing. This latest action is contemptuous of world opinion."

"We are consulting with likeminded countries about the Indian tests. We shall be taking every opportunity in the United Nations and other relevant multilateral forums to make clear our total rejection of this reckless behaviour."

The Prime Minister noted that New Zealand's Disarmament Ambassador at the Conference on Disarmament in Geneva will be making a strong statement condemning India's action when the Conference resumes tonight.

"Once again, I appeal to India's neighbours to continue to exercise restraint in this tense situation."

Mrs Shipley noted that the Indian Government has now said that it does not need to conduct further tests.

"If India wants to start repairing the damage it has caused, it should sign unconditionally the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty and accept the commitments contained in the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty," she said.

WELLINGTON
14 May, 1998

MATTIELLISTRASSE 2-4/1 A-1040 VIENNA AUSTRIA
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NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TE AKA AORERE

VIENNA

PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNS NUCLEAR TESTS BY PAKISTAN

Prime Minister Jenny Shipley today condemned Pakistan's nuclear tests.

"New Zealand denounces these tests unequivocally. We knew that Pakistan was under great provocation from the tests already conducted by India, but this response will only aggravate a tense situation."

"In public statements, and in letters sent recently by me and Don McKinnon to our Pakistan counterparts, we called on Pakistan to exercise restraint. I am therefore deeply disappointed that they have now taken this step."

"New Zealand will be making clear to Pakistan, as we did to India, that these actions are totally unacceptable."

"We will also be consulting other Governments about what steps the international community can take to defuse this potentially dangerous situation."

"New Zealand will again be strongly supporting all efforts in the United Nations and other multilateral bodies to try to avert a nuclear arms race in South Asia, and to maintain the international norm against nuclear testing," the Prime Minister concluded.

WELLINGTON
29 May, 1998

MATTIELLISTRASSE 2-4/2, A-1040 VIENNA, AUSTRIA
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NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TE AKA AORERE

VIENNA

PRIME MINISTER CONDEMNS FURTHER TESTING BY PAKISTAN

Prime Minister Jenny Shipley said tonight that New Zealand utterly condemns the further nuclear testing carried out by Pakistan.

"This highly irresponsible action will only increase tension in South Asia. It is essential in this dangerous situation that the countries in the region should exercise the greatest restraint and avoid any moves which might lead to further escalation."

"Once again, I strongly urge Pakistan and India to step back from confrontation."

"They should immediately cease testing, give up their efforts to develop nuclear weapons, and unconditionally adhere to the Comprehensive Test Ban Treaty (CTBT) and the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT)."

"New Zealand will be consulting other Governments about what steps the international community can take to register its strong concern," Mrs Shipley said.

WELLINGTON
31 May, 1998

MATTIELLISTRASSE 2-4/3 A-1040 VIENNA AUSTRIA
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International Atomic Energy Agency
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INFCIRC/563
8 June 1998

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ENGLISH
Original: RUSSIAN

COMMUNICATION OF 29 MAY 1998 RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Attached is a communication received from the Permanent Mission of the Russian Federation, forwarding a statement from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Russian Federation, for the information of Member States.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number.

98-01934

TEXT OF COMMUNICATION OF 29 MAY 1998 FROM THE RESIDENT REPRESENTATIVE OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Dear Mr. ElBaradei,

I am sending you herewith a statement from the Russian Ministry of Foreign Affairs regarding the tests of nuclear explosive devices conducted by Pakistan.

I should be grateful if it could be circulated amongst the Agency's Member States.

Attachment: As indicated, one page.

O. Sokolov
(signed) Resident Representative

Mr. ElBaradei
Director General
IAEA, Vienna

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION

Russia wishes to express its deepest concern at the testing of nuclear devices by Pakistan on 28 May 1998. This action was undertaken despite insistent appeals by the world community to Islamabad to exercise restraint and not to act upon the "eye for an eye" principle in response to the nuclear explosions conducted by India on 11 and 13 May 1998.

It is a matter for regret that the Pakistani leadership was unable to quell emotions and demonstrate circumspection and prudence at an extremely critical juncture.

The long-standing confrontation and rivalry between India and Pakistan has now acquired a completely new nuclear complexion, extremely dangerous for all mankind, with a real threat of nuclear weapons spreading around the world.

Russia supports a truly universal international non-proliferation regime incorporating all States without exception and once again strongly urges Pakistan, as well as India, to heed the voice of the world community, desist from further tests and accede without delay to both the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty.

28 May 1998

International Atomic Energy Agency
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INFCIRC/564
11 June 1998

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COMMUNICATION OF 3 JUNE 1998 RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF BELARUS TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Attached is a communication received from the Permanent Mission of Belarus forwarding a statement by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Belarus, for the information of Member States.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number.

98-01998

Пастаяннае прадстаўніцтва
Рэспублікі Беларусь
пры міжнародных арганізацыях
у Вене

Permanent Mission of
the Republic of Belarus
to the International Organizations
in Vienna

Hüttelbergstrasse 6, Wien, A-1140, Österreich, Tel. 419 96 30, Fax 419 96 30 30

№ 826/a

3 June 1998

Dear Mr. Director-General,

I have the honour to forward herewith the Statement of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Belarus on the recent nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan.

I would highly appreciate if the IAEA Secretariat could circulate the Statement for the information of Members States of the Agency in official languages of the Organization.

Sincerely yours,

V. Fisenka

Valyantsin Fisenka,
Ambassador,
Permanent Representative of Belarus
to the International Organizations
in Vienna

Mr. Mohamed ElBaradei
Director General
International Atomic Energy Agency

Vienna

STATEMENT BY THE MINISTRY OF FOREIGN AFFAIRS
OF THE REPUBLIC OF BELARUS

Dated 1 June 1998

The Republic of Belarus has received the news of the nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan with alarm and concern. This series of nuclear tests is provoking the spread of nuclear weapons in the world on the threshold of the twenty-first century, constitutes a new spiral in the nuclear arms race, and creates considerable additional difficulties for further nuclear arms reductions.

These events run counter to the consistent efforts of the world community to strengthen the nuclear non-proliferation regime at the global and regional level which is vital for international stability and security.

The Republic of Belarus, which made the historical decision several years ago to renounce its own nuclear potential and which is a party to a number of very important agreements in the field of nuclear disarmament, cannot but feel particular concern and alarm at this turn of events.

The Republic of Belarus calls on all countries which have not acceded to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and which have military nuclear programmes to review their present nuclear policy, accede to the Treaty on the Non-Proliferation of Nuclear Weapons and the Comprehensive Nuclear-Test-Ban Treaty and work towards a cut-off treaty, which will all help realize mankind's hopes for a non-nuclear world in the twenty-first century.

The events of the past few days have intensified our fears of a possible chain reaction of nuclear proliferation not just in the South Asia region but beyond. The absence of any legal obligations to the international community opens the way for this.

The Republic of Belarus, it will be recalled, in line with its consistent anti-nuclear policy and because of its concern for future generations for the fate of the European continent and for the fate of the world as a whole, has urged, and continues to urge, all countries, in the light of today's realities, to support the idea of creating a nuclear-weapon-free zone in Central and Eastern Europe.

The Republic of Belarus is convinced that realization of this goal will strengthen security and trust on the continent, will reinforce the geographical non-proliferation of nuclear weapons and will be an important step towards further consolidation of peace and stability in Europe and the world as a whole.

We believe that all countries not possessing nuclear weapons could assume formal commitments renouncing the deployment of nuclear weapons on their territory.

The Republic of Belarus appeals to the nuclear powers to undertake never under any circumstances to deploy nuclear weapons on the territory of countries not possessing such weapons.

International Atomic Energy Agency
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22 June 1998

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COMMUNICATION OF 16 JUNE 1998 RECEIVED FROM THE PERMANENT MISSION OF NEW ZEALAND TO THE INTERNATIONAL ATOMIC ENERGY AGENCY

Attached is a communication received from the Permanent Mission of New Zealand, forwarding a Joint Ministerial Declaration released by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden, for the information of Member States.

For reasons of economy, this document has been printed in a limited number.

98-02200

NEW ZEALAND MISSION
TO THE UNITED NATIONS

TE AKA AORERE
VIENNA

16 June 1998

2 27

Mr Muttusamy Sanmuganathan
Secretary
Policy Making Organs
IAEA

Dear Sir

I should be grateful if you could arrange to have the attached Joint Ministerial Declaration released by the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden circulated as an information document to the Member States.

Yours sincerely

JC Mosley
Permanent Representative

Encl

MATTIELLISTRASSE 2-4/3 A-1040 VIENNA AUSTRIA
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9 June 1998

Joint Ministerial Declaration:

TOWARDS A NUCLEAR-WEAPONS-FREE WORLD: THE NEED FOR A NEW AGENDA

1. We, the Ministers for Foreign Affairs of Brazil, Egypt, Ireland, Mexico, New Zealand, Slovenia, South Africa and Sweden have considered the continued threat to humanity represented by the perspective of the indefinite possession of nuclear weapons by the nuclear weapon states, as well as by those three nuclear-weapons-capable states that have not acceded to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, and the attendant possibility of use or threat of use of nuclear weapons. The seriousness of this predicament has been further underscored by the recent nuclear tests conducted by India and Pakistan.

2. We fully share the conclusion expressed by the commissioners of the Canberra Commission in their Statement that "the proposition that nuclear weapons can be retained in perpetuity and never used - accidentally or by decision - defies credibility. The only complete defence is the elimination of nuclear weapons and assurance that they will never be produced again."

3. We recall that the General Assembly of the United Nations already in January 1946 - in its very first resolution - unanimously called for a commission to make proposals for "the elimination from national armaments of atomic weapons and all other major weapons adaptable to mass destruction." While we can rejoice at the achievement of the international community in concluding total and global prohibitions on chemical and biological weapons by the Conventions of 1972 and 1993, we equally deplore the fact that the countless resolutions and initiatives which have been guided by similar objectives in respect of nuclear weapons in the past half century remain unfulfilled.

4. We can no longer remain complacent at the reluctance of the nuclear-weapon states and the three nuclear-weapons-capable states to take that fundamental and requisite step, namely a clear commitment to the speedy, final and total elimination of their nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capability and we urge them to take that step now.

5. The vast majority of the membership of the United Nations has entered into legally-binding commitments not to receive, manufacture or otherwise acquire nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices. These undertakings have been made in the context of the

corresponding legally binding commitments by the nuclear-weapon states to the pursuit of nuclear disarmament. We are deeply concerned at the persistant reluctance of the nuclear-weapon states to approach their Treaty obligations as an urgent commitment to the total elimination of their nuclear weapons.

6. In this connection we recall the unanimous conclusion of the International Court of Justice in its 1996 Advisory Opinion that there exists an obligation to pursue in good faith and bring to a conclusion negotiations leading to nuclear disarmament in all its aspects under strict and effective international control.

7. The international community must not enter the third millennium with the prospect that the maintenance of these weapons will be considered legitimate for the indefinite future, when the present juncture provides a unique opportunity to eradicate and prohibit them for all time. We therefore call on the governments of each of the nuclear-weapon states and the three nuclear-weapons-capable states to commit themselves unequivocally to the elimination of their respective nuclear weapons and nuclear weapons capability and to agree to start work immediately on the practical steps and negotiations required for its achievement.

8. We agree that the measures resulting from such undertakings leading to the total elimination of nuclear weapons will begin with those states that have the largest arsenals. But we also stress the importance that they be joined in a seamless process by those with lesser arsenals at the appropriate juncture. The nuclear-weapon states should immediately begin to consider steps to be taken to this effect.

9. In this connection we welcome both the achievements to date and the future promise of the START process as an appropriate bilateral, and subsequently plurilateral mechanism including all the nuclear-weapon states, for the practical dismantlement and destruction of nuclear armaments undertaken in pursuit of the elimination of nuclear weapons.

10. The actual elimination of nuclear arsenals, and the development of requisite verification regimes, will of necessity require time. But there are a number of practical steps that the nuclear-

weapon states can, and should, take immediately. We call on them to abandon present hair-trigger postures by proceeding to de-alerting and de-activating their weapons. They should also remove non-strategic nuclear weapons from deployed sites. Such measures will create beneficial conditions for continued disarmament efforts and help prevent inadvertent, accidental or unauthorized launches.

11. In order for the nuclear disarmament process to proceed, the three nuclear-weapons-capable states must clearly and urgently reverse the pursuit of their respective nuclear weapons development or deployment and refrain from any actions which could undermine the efforts of the international community towards nuclear disarmament. We call upon them, and all other states that have not yet done so, to adhere to the Non-Proliferation Treaty and take the necessary measures which flow from adherence to this instrument. We likewise call upon them to sign and ratify the Comprehensive Nuclear Test-Ban Treaty without delay and without conditions.

12. An international ban on the production of fissile material for nuclear weapons or other nuclear explosive devices (Cut-off) would further underpin the process towards the total elimination of nuclear weapons. As agreed in 1995 by the States Parties to the Non-Proliferation Treaty, negotiations on such a convention should commence immediately.

13. Disarmament measures alone will not bring about a world free from nuclear weapons. Effective international cooperation to prevent the proliferation of these weapons is vital and must be enhanced through, inter alia, the extension of controls over all fissile material and other relevant components of nuclear weapons. The emergence of any new nuclear-weapon state, as well as any non-state entity in a position to produce or otherwise acquire such weapons, seriously jeopardises the process of eliminating nuclear weapons.

14. Other measures must also be taken pending the total elimination of nuclear arsenals. Legally binding instruments should be developed with respect to a joint no-first-use undertaking between the nuclear-weapon states and as regards non-use or threat of use of nuclear weapons against non-nuclear-weapon states, so called negative security assurances.

15. The conclusion of the Treaties of Tlatelolco, Rarotonga, Bangkok and Pelindaba, establishing nuclear-weapon-free zones as well as the Antarctic Treaty have steadily excluded nuclear weapons from entire regions of the world. The further pursuit, extension and establishment of such zones, especially in regions of tension, such as the Middle East and South Asia, represents a significant contribution to the goal of a nuclear-weapon-free world.

16. These measures all constitute essential elements which can and should be pursued in parallel: by the nuclear-weapon states among themselves; and by the nuclear-weapon states together with the non-nuclear-weapon states, thus providing a road map towards a nuclear-weapon-free world.

17. The maintenance of a world free of nuclear weapons will require the underpinnings of a universal and multilaterally negotiated legally binding instrument or a framework encompassing a mutually reinforcing set of instruments.

18. We, on our part, will spare no efforts to pursue the objectives outlined above. We are jointly resolved to achieve the goal of a world free from nuclear weapons. We firmly hold that the determined and rapid preparation for the post-nuclear era must start now.